In 1795 a British expedition was fitted out, at an expense of eight millions of dollars, against Quiberon, a port of the French const. The bay of Quiberon is pronounced by Brenton, in his British Naval History, "the finest on the coast of France, or perhaps in the world, for landing an army." Moreover, the inhabitants of the country were in open insurrection, and eager to incorporate with the invaders. Ten thousand soldiers were landed and arms furnished to as many more royalist troops, but the combined force failed in their attack upon the fortifications, and General Hoche, from his entrenchments, with seven thousand men, held in check a body of eighteen thousand, penned up, without defences, in the narrow peninsula. This single fact alone justifies the opinion, which the highest military authority in our own army has expressed, that it would require twenty thousand men and the whole navy of the United States to overcome the fortifications which the Carolinians have erected in Charleston harbor. In 1709 the English and Russians, made

well fortified coast

descent upon Holland with fourteen ships of the line and ten frigates, carrying about eleven bundred guns and a great number of transports, with an army of thirty-six thousand men. The defensive army consisted of only twenty-eight thousand men. Besides their immense moral and military superiority, the invaders had the co operation of the Orange party in assisting the landing of their troops, yet they failed to get possession of a single strong place, and after a loss of six thousand men were compelled to capitulate. "Such," says Allison, "was the dieastrous issue of the greatest expedition which had yet sailed from the British harbor during the war." Let the men who clamor for eoercion most lustily deeide whether the United States can raise such a naval expedition against the South as that against Holland, and if so, if it is likely to be more successful against a united, than that

was against a divided, people? In 1801 the illustrious Lord Nelson, the Napoleon of the Seas, with three ships of the line. two frigates, and thirty-five smaller vessels, made a desperate attack upon the harbor of Bologne, but was repulsed with severe loss.

In 1809 the English fitted out an immense naval expedition to seize upon the French defences of the Scheldt. Flushing, at the mouth of the river, was but itl secured, and Antwerp. sixty or seventy miles furth er up, was entirely defenceless at the time when the British arr wed at Flushing. The British attacking force consisted of thirty-seven ships of the line, twenty-three frigates, thirty-three sloops of war, twenty eight gun, morter and bomb vessels, thirty-six smaller vessels, eighty-two gunboats, innumerable transports, with over forty thousand troops and an immense artillery train, making in all, says the English historian "en hundred thousand combatants." Yet the feeble defences at Flushing resisted successfully a fire from the fidet, compared with which tles was a mere jeu d'enfant and were only reduced by the land forces after a seige of eighteen days. In the meantime the fortifications at Antwerp had been repaired, and after a fruitless operation of a whole month in the river the English were gradually forced to retreat to the mouth of the Scheidt, and finally to evacuate their entire conquest. Such was the result of an expedition comprising a naval force more than three times the number of all the ships in the Navy of the United States, and baying more than five times the combat-sate of the whole United States Army!

In 1793 a large French equadron attacked Cagliari, whose defences were so dilapidated assearcely to deserve the name, but, after a bombardment of three days, was signally de-fested and obliged to retire. In 1794 two

WISE MILITARY POLICY OF CEN. 800TT.
Viewed entirely in a militury point of view;
ine pacific policy towards the Southern States
which General Scott is understood to be arroging at Washington, must command the apging at Washington, must command the aptowns, offering dazzling tooty; the French navy was incompetent to their defence; the English navy was supported at an annual expense of near ninety millions of dellars, was continually cruising within sight of French seaports, and, from long practice, had acquired an intimate knowledge of the French harbors. mys and creeks; the French harbors and owns, stripped of their garrisons by the necesities of distant wars, were left with no other defence than their fortifications and militia, and yet, though they were frequently attacked, and the most deperate efforts made to ef-fect a permanent lodgment, they escaped un-harmed during the entire contest. Let the Re-publicans who criticise General Scott so sav-agely for dissuading the General Government from attacking a sea coast five hundred miles from Scott's base of operations, reflect upon such facts as these, and consider whether General Scott may not possibly comprehend the difficulties of such an undertaking better than themselves.

The history of naval attacks on our own forts in the wars of the Revolution and 1812 teaches us the same lesson. In 1766 Sir Peter Parker, with nine vessels, carrying two hundred and seventy guns, was repulsed by Fort Moultrie, armed with only twenty-six guns, and garrisoned by three hundred and seventyfive regulars and a few militia. The British were entirely defeated, and lost, in killed and wounded, two hundred and five men, while the same loss in the forts was only thirty-two .-General Moultrie said that only thirty rounds from the battery was fired, and the want of pewder alone prevented the Americans from destroying the whole fleet. In 1814 Fort Boyer, a small redoubt near Mobile, garrisoned by one hundred and twenty men, and hav ing twenty small pieces of cannon, some of them almost entirely useless, completely repulsed a British fleet of four vessels, carrying ninety two guns, and five hundred and ninety men, sided by a land force of twenty artillerists with two cannon and seven hundred and thirty infantry. Notwithstanding this immense disparity of force, the enemy was completely foiled, one of his largest ships entirely destroyed, and eighty-five men killed and wounded, whilst the American loss was only eight or nine.

Again, in 1814, a battery of one four-pound er and two eighteen-pounder guns, at Stonington, Connecticut, repelled a British fleet of one hundred and thirty-four guns. In consequence of exhausting their ammunition, only one of the American guns was used during part of the engagement, yet the ships were so much injured that they were compelled to retreat with a loss of twenty killed and more than fifty wounded, whilst the loss on our side was but two killed and six wounded.

Our readers are all familiar with the miserable attempt to attack this city in the same year. The British fleet consisted of forty sail, the largest of which were ships of the line, carrying over six thousand combatants. Sixteen of the bomb vessels and frigates bombarded Fort McHenry for twenty-five hours, throwing fifteen hundred shells, four hundred of which exploded within the walls of the fort, but made no impression. The British were compelled to haul off with much loss. Equally ineffectual was the attack of a British squadron in 1815, on Fort St. Philip, on the Mississippi, a small work of only twenty gups, but which repulsed the fleet after a continuous bombardment of nine days and nighte.

Such facts as these ought to reconcile the war party of the North to the peace policy which General Scott is believed to have successfully inaugurated at Washington. He knows better than they that, even if coercion were just and humane, it would require a fleet and army such as Great Britain herself cannot French officers, who had been at Austerlitz and distant Southern coast and subjugate its people distant Southern coast and subjugate its people.

> How to Conquer the Bonden States,-The Philadelphia Press' correspondent thus commends to Lincoln the policy of "divide and conquer" the border States by the purchase of ublic men:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1861. The appointment of Hon, Green Adams, of Kentneky, to as important position under the Admistration of President Lincoln is, unquestionably, intended as the commencement of vise and conservative policy in reference to the distribution of the patronage of the Administration in the border slave States. Mr. Lincoln will not appoint all Republicans to the offices at his disputition in any of those States. There are in fact, but few influential British ships, the Fortitude of seventy four, and the Juno frights of thirty two guns attacked a small downting the Bay of Mortello, Corsics, which was errord with one gun in bartists and a gerison of thirty may. After a bombardment of seventing the ships and of the Union ment such for instance, as Prentice, John D. Mason and Guthre, in Louis were found to limit of the ships of the s wille; the editors of the Baltimore American, Beverdy Johnson end Gev Hicks, in Mary-called editors of the Richmond Whig. Shevrard Clemens, Summers, the Barting dethers, in Virginia, and so on in re-

States. If Mr. Lincoln can in

also a great Union party in the to operate enegesfully op-If the friends of Dong-e Presidential campaign sould be induced to so died to rally

The Abbebille Press.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

Friday Morning, March 29, 1861.

The friends of CAPT. JESSIE JAY. announce him as a Candidate for MAJOR of the Lower Battalion of the Eighth Regiment

The Editor's letter was received late. W regret being compelled to omit a portion of it

See advertisements of E. Breds, D. Wyatt Aiken and W. Joel Smith, the Richmond Fac-

ERSKINE COLLEGE. The Senior Fahibition of Erskine College

early candle-light. The public are invited MESSES. NORWOOD AND PELOT.

our readers to the large and attractive advertisement of Messrs. Nogwood & Palor, Druggists and Chemists, of Cokesbury, S. C. Their Stock is large and varied, comprising every thing kept in a first class Drug Store. They will be found gentlemanly and accommodating

NEW GOODS.

merchants. Give them a call.

We are pleased to see that Messrs. GRAY ROBERTSON, are now receiving a large and secot, Stock of Spring and Summer Southern bought Dry Goods. Their Stock is complete and the purchaser cannot fail to be pleased with their new and elegant Goods. Their Bonnets are the neatest and prettiest of the season, to which we would especially direct the attention of our lady readers. An early call will secure one of the latest styles. For full particulars call at the Store, No. 1, Granite Range, and examine the Goods for your-

CONFECTIONARIES.

Mr. E. TRIBLE has now on band and is just receiving a large stock of Confectionaries, &c., and solicits a share of public patronage. His goods are excellent, and will be sold at the owest living rates. He has a large supply of the best Irish Potatoes, Lemons, Oranges Candy, Raisous, Nuts of all kinds, Tobacco. Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Porter, Ale, Sardines, Candles, Matches, &c, &c. He will please ac cept our thanks for the liberal share of Oranges left on our tables one day this week .-They were of the finest and were duly appreciated by us.

THE CONVENTION. According to the call of the President, the State Convention met in Charleston on Tuesday of this week. The most important business before the Convention is the adoption or rejection of the Permanent Constitution framed by the Congress of the Provisional Government at Montgomery, for the Confederate States. This Constitution has already been ratified by some of the Confederate States, and we have no loubt that it will ratified by the State Convention without a dissenting voice. Another natter that will, we presume, receive the attention of the Convention is, the disbanding of the first Regiment of Volunteers, now on Morris Island, under command of Col. Maxey Gregg. This Regiment was called into service the surrender of Fort Sumter. There are but by the Convention, and the Companies form: two alternatives—recognition or civil war.—ing this Regiment gallantly responded, hur-The Tribuge itself admits that it would be furiedly leaving their businesses, at great sacrifices, and since that time a large number of Regulars from all sections of the State have ports, even if practicable, would naturally enlisted in the service for the term of twelve provoke a conflict with the Europeon powers, months or longer, and as the present indica- and necessarily a civil war at ing to a considerable extent disappeared, we annot doubt the propriety of their being discharged in a very short time. By doing so, it would relieve our brave men from the privations and hardships of the camp life for three months, thus allowing them to return to their homes before the hot and sickly season of the

RELIGIOUS TROUBLE IN ENGLAND .- The Bish op of Durham has created an unpleasant sensa tion in England because he presented to Rev. Mr. Cheese, (not Curtis "Cream Cheese,") his son-in-law, the lying of Haughton le Spence, worth about \$6.500 x year, though the population of the parish is but a thousand soule. Near this parish is the town of Darlington with fifteen thousand souls and three churches where ministers have to live by dividing among themselves the munificent sum of six hundred pounds, say three thousand dollars a year The people of Darlington memorialized the bishop to alienate some of the Haughton revenues for the benefit of their churches; but the bishop declined to yield to the request, but rather irrelevantly replies that he has sent to the living of Haughton a gentleman of fervid piety, who, in case the population of this par-ish increases, will get additional help for him self. He also pays a tribute to Mr. Minton, one of the Darlington clergy, as being a "good man." The Saturday Review, after stating the

circumstances, adds:

"Nobody seys that Mr. and Mra. Cheese should not have their bread at papa's hands; but what people complained is that no crumbe fall to the signoal Lasari of Darlington. And if the cishop those to dely public optsion and to stok to the same family interests, we say, merely as writers, that there was an equation to drop so fluch greaty that over what, after all, is uply a good, straight forward, substantial, thorough worldly job—a more matter of business. Let it stand for what it is worth—a business. Apparentson; do not tell us that it is oircumstances, adda:

Monais Island, March Told.

Dear Wilson:—Another week has gone be
and Anderson still holds Fort Sumpter, and in stead of our own dear Palmetto Fing, the Stars and Strips" still float triumphantly over the walls of the fortress. "Hope deferred maketh the heart side," and some of our eager and restless spirits are becoming as incredulous cases the duty is double or 100 per cent greater, at the North than at the South :as ever as to the promised evacuation, and are beginning to doubt whether anything short of General Besuregard and his bomb shells, will ever bring about the desired result. Saturday last was the day ann ounced in the newspapers as that on which the surrender of the fort was to take place, and as you may imagine, Sumter was an object of eager interest and constant

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ced to the Camp, that a white flag was to be seen fit or very near to Fort Sumter, and we comes off on, the avening of Wednesday the immediately made steps for the nearest cand-3d of April next. Exercises commencing at hills to watch the progress of events. Sure enough, there was a steamer at the wharf of the fort, with a white flag floating fr. m the mast head, and with spy-glass in hand we anxiously awnited the embarkation of the troops. There was no movement of any kind to be observed for sometime, and we began to think that the troops were busily engaged inside of the fort, preparing their baggage. In a short time the steam r left the fort, and the more earguine among us jumped immediately to the conclusion that the troops had already been stored away on board. At this moment a New York steam ship was seen approaching the fort, and conjecture became almost certainty. when as she passed, the "Stars and Stripes" were suddenly lowered. But on went the steamer and up again went the flag, and we were sadly disappointed. Again our hopes revive as another steamship is seen to leave the city wharf. But that is not the Columbia, says one, the Columbia is a side wheel steamer, and that is a scre w propeller. She too passes by without a sign of recognition from the fort. Finally the Columbia herself heaves in sight, approaches, passes, makes out to sea, and finally is lost to view-and with her our hopes seem in the deep ocean buried." The solution of the whole matter which thus excited our hopes was, that a steamer had been employed to transport to Fort Sumter some of Capt. Foster's effects from Fort Moultrie, and in the discharge of her mission exhibited the white fing, approached the fort, transacted the business, and then quietly left. But is the fort to be surrendered t and if so, when! We think that there can be no doubt that such must be the result, and in a very short time. Gen. Scott

arges it as a military necessity, Lincoln and his Cabinet adopt his conclusions, and the Black Republican journals are forced to admit the pose, and it will be necessary to inflict upon fact, and justify its policy. But why the dethe Northern people direct taxation to keep the lay ? President Davis, and the Southern Commissioners perhaps know certainly-the rest of us may conjecture. It would seem that the surrender of the fort is so important a step and so much in the teeth of Lincoln's inaugural, that he would again conselt his political chart, the "latitude and departure," and shift his course to suit the charge of circumstances. He and his advisers want time to mature a system of policy, and to prepare the public sentiment of the party, and to conciliate the more radical and intractable of the freesoil leaders. Let them have the desired delay, and let time produce its natural result. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and the Southern forts, mey be delayed for a time, but tile to attempt the collection of the revenue in the seceded States, and to blockade Sonthern Lincoln's Administration. In the face of war, with an empty treasury, and a decreasing revenue, the prompt recognition of the Southern

the North-let the slaveholding States shun all affiliation with the non-slaveholding. With the evacuation of Fort Sumter, will follow, we suppose, the discharge of our Regment. We were raised for a special purpose and with the end accomplished, our mission will be ended. The Regulars will take our places, or else twelve months Volunteers on the pay of the Confederate States. It would seem to be a useless tax upon the State, to continue as a day longer than the exigences of the service demand. Our discharge is generally conceded to depend upon the evacuation of the fort, and the Convention which will meet on to-merro we ill probably take some setion

Confederacy would seem to be a measure of

vital policy and prime necessity. This or a

recognition of the Union on the basis of the

new Confederacy. This last is to be depreca-

ted -we are at last free of all connection with

We still keep up a vigilant Coast Guard, and only a few nights since, a vessel in passing up the channel falled to give the proper signals, when she was salisted with a fire of mus-kelry from the 'Star of the West Battery," which quickly brought her to.

We are generally in good health. We have lately had the pleasure a number of our Abbeville, friends.
Yours trains

THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN TABIFFS COMPARED. Wa published yesterday the two tariffs side by eide, so as to enable all penders interested to compare them. Subjoined is a table of the principal imports, with the duties of each tariff, from which it will be seen that in most

Articles. Cutlery, -Metal manufactures was an object of eager interest and constant continuous during the day, and particularly as the hour approached for the sailing of the New York Steamer Columbia, which it was alleged would probably transport the garrison. At about 3 o'clock some of the outsiders annound Woollen manufactured 25 per ct. to 12ct. Glass manufactures Articles of woellen clothing 25 per et.

> Carpets . 25 to 50c. sq. yard. Blankets 20 to 25 per ct & 6 to 12c. lb Hats Velvet Brandy

Books, maps, &c. Brass, pigs Copper, pigs Iron, pigs \$6 to \$15 p ton. . \$15 per ton. Iron plates and rails \$25 per ton. Steel, bars .

Tobacco, unmanuf., in leaf Tobacco of every other kind 20 to 60c. lb. & 10 per ct. Carriages and wagons

When to this we add that gunpowder and the materials of which it is composed; lead, in pigs or bars; shot or balls, for muskets, rifles and pistuls; arms and ammunition of every kind, rags ships and steamers, are admitted to the Southern ports free of duty; and when we futher state that the Southern tariff is simple and intelligible, while the Northern is complicated, self contradictory, and, in many points, unintelligible having been drawn up by an incompetent, ignorant man, who knows nothing of trade and commerce, it will appear evident to all that the great bulk of the imports from Europe will be entered in the South ern ports, and that there will be hardly any duties to be collected at the North to sustain the government, though its expenses will be greatly increased. The greed which suggested the Morrill tariff will defeat its own pur-

machinery of Government in motion. Well may the Commissioners from the South ern Congress, taking the two tariffs, present them to the governments of France and England, and say with exultation, "Look upon this picture and on this." The Southern tariff appeals with a force that is perfectly irresistible to the commercial interests of the two great Powers, while the Northern tariff is calculated to repel them, as it is to provoke the hostility of the enlightened spirit of the age. It is easy therefore, to see which set of diplomats-the Northern or the Southern-is the more likely to succeed, even if we did not take into account the argument of the supply of cotton being dependent on the prevention of civil war. and the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by the two great Powers of Western Europe.

Western Europe.

It is true the Southern tariff is not yet passed; but there is no doubt that it will be when ed; but there is no doubt that it will be when the Gougress reassembles in May, if even a lower scale of duties should not be adopted free trade is the basis on which Southern commerce is placed in the new constitution. In merce is placed in the new constitution. In the company of the new constitution of the new constitution of the new constitution. In the new constitution of the new constitution of the new constitution. In the new constitution of the new constitution of the new constitution of the new constitution. tion at the South, and will continue to be till the new tariff becomes law. So great is the difference between the tariff of 1857 and the Morrill tariff, that under the latter scarcely can any merchandise be imported, while the treasury of the Confederate States will overflow with gold. The expenses of the Southern confederacy, on the other hand, will be small, while those of the United States will-be enormous. Economy is the order of the day at the South-profligate expeniture at the North. The duties which will be hereafter collected by the Northern confederacy will not amount to one-fourth the cost of keeping up lines of revenue posts on the canadian frontier, the Southern frontier, and a coast guard from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. Then the West will find its commercial interests so com pletely identified with the Confederate States that it will become their most zealous friend and ally, instead of joining in the mad schemes of coercion which are now being concocted at Washington. The Southern confedercy has a nighty destiny before it, and the only way in which the Northern States can share it and be saved from ruin is by adopting the ney consti-

tation ... N. Y. Herald PRENCES OFFICEN OF THE MORRILL TARREST. Among the Items of news which come from the United States is one which does not direct worthy of attention, for it has an international bearing which will accepe no one's attention. The representatives of the Northern States, taking advantage of the absence of the Southera members, have been in great haste to vote a new custom house teriff. Now, then, the North, which is desirous of protecting its manufactures, is very unfaithful to ideas of liberty when it has to do it with tariffe, and does not keep in view the jumprests of the Southease country essentially agricultural and very much in favor of free trade.

The tariff heretofore in force was very pro-

testive, since, it imposed on foreign merchan-dies advalorem duties raying from nineteen sit thirty per cent. The new tariff increases all

Eyes,-Emerson, in his new volume, The Conduct of Life, thus discourses of the human eye : "The eyes of men converse as their ongues, with the advantage that the ocular dialect needs no dictionary, but is understood all the world over. When the eyes say one thing and the tongue another, a practical man relies on the language of the first. If the man s off his centre the eyes show it. You can read in the eyes of your companion whether your argument hits him, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man shows he is going to say a good thin, and a look when he has said it. Vain and forgotten are all the fine offers and offices of hospitality if there is no holiday in the eye. How pitality if there is no holiday in the eye. How many furtive inclinations avowed by the eye though dissembled by the lips! One comes away from a corr pany, in which, it may easily happen, he has said nothing and no important remark has been addressed to him, and yet, if in sympathy with the society, he shall not have a sense of this fact, such a stream of life has been flowing into him, and out from him through the eyes. There are eyes to be sure heen flowing into him, and out from him through the eyes. There are eyes, to be sure, that give no more admission into the man than blueberries. Others are liquid and dep—wells that a man might fall into; others are aggressive and devouring, seem to call out the police, take all too much notice, and require crowded Broadways, and the security of millions, to protect individuals against them. The military eye I meet, now darkly sparkling under clerical, now under rustic brows; 'tis the city of Lacedæmon—tis a stack of bayonets. There are asking eyes, asserting eyes, prowling eyes, and eyes full of fate—some of good and some of sinister omen. The alleged power to charm down insanity, or ferocity in beasts is a power behind the eye. It must be a victory achieved in the will, before it can be signified in the eye."

OBITUARY.

DIED, On the 16th March at his residence in Grantville, Georgia, Mr. JAMES ELLISON PATTERSON, son-in-law of Dr. W. C. Nor-wood, of this District. He leaves to flourn his carly death, a daughter aged two years, and large circle of relatives and friends.

COMMERCIAL

ABBEVILLE, March 29. There is good demand for cotton. Prices have an upward tendency. We quote extremes at 8 to 11 cents.

GUN

AND PISTOL STORE.

In the Wooden Building adjoining the Marshall House.

THE undersigned, respectfully informs the public of Abbeville District, that he has opened here, a Branch Business from Anderson C. H., and offers the sale of a large Stock of

Guns, Pistols, Fine Gun Material, &c.,

just for Cash Prices, as he intends to carry on after this, Workmanship only.

F. BREDA.

March 27, 1861. 48 1t.

FLYING BLACK HAWK.

25

THIS celebrated Trotting STALLION will atand the present season, commencing 10th MAR III, and ending 15th JUNF, at the

He will be let to Mares for the very small

sum of \$15 for insurance; and \$25 for two mares owned by the same person.

Flying Black Hawk was 7 years old, 14th of June, 1860, and was sired by the famous Vermont Black Hawk, whose super ority, as a trotting harness-Stallion, and sure foal-getter, sustained him triumphantly, for nearly two years over the Continent of Europe. His Dam was bady Matilda, a Morgan mare o waed by Hon. B. Middleton of N. Y., that trotted her mile often inside of three minutes on the N. Y.

urf.
Flying Black Hawk can be seen at Mr.
S. Rutledge's Livery Stables, at Abbeville
E. H., on Monday next lat April.
D. WYAT AIKEN,
W. JOEL SMITH.
March 15, 1861, 48 1t

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.

THE RICHMOND FACTORY

Richmond Co., Ga.,

CONTINUES to manufacture WOOLLEN CLOTH at 12f cents per yard for Plain and 16 for Twills-finding every material except the Wool. The extensive and capatantly increasing patronege the Factory bus enjoyed. cept the Wool. The extensive and canstantly increasing patronegs the Factory has enjoyed for years peat, assure the Proprietors that the article of Winter Clothing for Negroes, made by them, has not been surpassed by any Cloth made North or South.

Recent extensive improvements, and others now being erected, enable us to keep up the stendard of the Goods, and to scoure an variy delivery.

COKESBURY DRUG STORE.

NORWOOD & PELOT.

Druggists & Chemists. Have on Hand, and are Monthly Receiving

Fresh Supplies Of the Purest Selected DRUGS,

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS PATENT MEDIGINES

> KEROSINE LAMPS and Fixtures.

FINE TOBACCO. Havana and Florida

LITHOGRAPHS,

CIGARS.

A Large Assortment, GILT PICTURE FRAMES.

OIL COLORS. PAINT, HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES.

A VERY large variety of SOAPS, PER-FUMERY, HAIR OILS, COLOGNE, from Seventy-five Cents to Two Dollars per Quart. Choice Medical

BRANDIES AND WINES, STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS.

CONFECTIONERIES Of all kinds, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisons, Citron, Prunes, Apples, Almonds, Cocoa Nuts, Nuts of all kinds, Sardines, Pickles,

Root, and a thousand other articles in our line. We would call the attention of housekeepers particularly to our Superior De-

uzed Kerosine Oil, cheanci than Candles and brilliant as Gas, Concentrated Lye or Saponifier, French Mustard. Macaroni, Denslow's Benzine and Har-

rison's Erasive Sosp, for removing Greece Spots, Paints, &c , Spalding's Prepared Glue, Leonard do., Cephalic Pills, Ayer's Pills, Rotten Stone, Emory. Pamace Stone, Bath Brick, Pat-

ent Cans, for Spices, Coffee, de. Rat Proof and Air Tight, Diamond and Pearl Cement, for Glass and

Call and See for Yourselves. We buy for CASH, and sell mostly for Cash, and can consequently afford to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

DR. PELOT being an experienced Physician and Chemist, will give particular attention to the compounding of Medicines and inaking up Prescriptions.

March 26, 1861, 48 PHILLYPS

Liquid Glass Cement, and PELOT'S PREPARATION POR THE HAIR.

Betternes ORPHALIC PIELS AND LEGIBLE HAVE